The unirationality of Hurwitz spaces of 6-gonal curves of small genus

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Abstract. In this short note we prove the unirationality of Hurwitz spaces of 6-gonal curves of genus g with $5 \leq g \leq 28$ or $g = 30, 31, 35, 36, 40, 45$. Key ingredient is a liaison construction in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. By semicontinuity, the proof of the dominance of this construction is reduced to a computation of a single curve over a finite field.

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1 Introduction

The study of the birational geometry of moduli spaces of curves with additional structures such as marked points or line bundles is a central topic in algebraic geometry, see for example the books [HM98] and [ACG11]. The Hurwitz space $\mathscr{H}(d,w)$ parametrizes d-sheeted branched simple covers of the projective line by smooth curves of genus g with branch divisor of degree $w = 2g+2d-2$ up to isomorphism,

$$\mathscr{H}(d, 2g+2d-2) = \{C \xrightarrow{d:1} \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ simply branched} \mid C \text{ smooth of genus } g\}/\sim .$$

It is a classical result by Arbarello and Cornalba [AC81] based on a work of Segre [Seg28] that theses spaces are unirational for all $d \leq 5$ and all $g \geq d-1$ but in only few cases for higher gonality, namely for $d = 6$ and $5 \leq g \leq 10$ or $g = 12$ and for $d = 7$ and $g = 7$.
In this paper we present the following extension of this result to significantly higher genus for 6-gonal curves.

Theorem 1.1. *Over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, the Hurwitz spaces $\mathscr{H}(6, 2g+10)$ of 6-gonal curves of genus g are unirational for*

$$5 \leq g \leq 28 \text{ or } g = 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 40, 45. \tag{1}$$

Our proof is based on the observation that a general 6-gonal curve in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ can be linked in two steps to the union of a rational curve and a collection of lines. It turns out that for small genera this process can be reversed by starting with a general rational curve and general lines.
To show that the obtained construction yields a parametrization of the Hurwitz space, we only need to run the construction for a single curve over a finite field. Semicontinuity then ensures that all assumptions we made actually hold for an open dense subset of $\mathscr{H}(6, 2g + 10)$ in characteristic zero. Since the construction works a priori only for finitely many genera we settle for a computer-aided verification using the computer algebra system *Macaulay2* [GS].

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2 PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this paper, we fix the following notation: Let $\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ be the product of the projective line and the projective plane over a field K with projections $\pi_1 : \mathbb{P} \to \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\pi_2 : \mathbb{P} \to \mathbb{P}^2$. For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ we write

$$\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(a, b) = \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \boxtimes \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b) = \pi_1^* \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \otimes \pi_2^* \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)$$

and denote with $R = \bigoplus_{i,j} H^0(\mathbb{P}, \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(i, j)) \cong K[x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1, y_2]$ the bihomogeneous coordinate ring of $\mathbb{P}$. By a curve C in $\mathbb{P}$, we mean an equidimensional subscheme of codimension 1 which is locally a complete intersection. We say that C is *(geometrically) linked* to a curve $C' \subset \mathbb{P}$ by a complete intersection $X \subset \mathbb{P}$ if C and C' have no common components and $C \cup C' = X$. As in the classical setting of liaison of subschemes in $\mathbb{P}^n$, we have the following

PROPOSITION 2.1 (Exact sequence of liaison). *Let C be a curve of bidegree (d_1, d_2) that is linked to C' via a complete intersection X defined by forms of bidegree (a_1, b_1) and (a_2, b_2). We set $a = a_1 + a_2$ and $b = b_1 + b_2$.*

(a) There is the exact sequence

$$0 \to \omega_C \to \omega_X \to \mathscr{O}_{C'}(a - 2, b - 3) \to 0.$$

(b) The curve C' has bidegree $(d_1', d_2') = (b_1 b_2 - d_1, a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 - d_2)$ and arithmetic genus $p_a(C') = p_a(X) - (d_1(a - 2) + d_2(b - 3) + (1 - p_a(C)))$.

Proof. To proof the first part, consider the standard exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{I}_{C/X} \to \mathscr{O}_X \to \mathscr{O}_C \to 0$$

and apply $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}}(-, \omega_{\mathbb{P}})$. From the long exact sequence, we get

$$0 \to \omega_C \to \omega_X \to \mathscr{E}xt^2(\mathscr{I}_{C/X}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}}) \to 0$$

but $\mathscr{E}xt^2(\mathscr{I}_{C/X}, \omega_{\mathbb{P}}) = \mathscr{O}_{C'}(a-2, b-3)$ since C and C' are linked by X. The formula for the genus follows immediately. For α the class of pullback of a point in $\mathbb{P}^1$ and β the class of the pullback of a hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^2$ we have $[C] + [C'] = [X] = (b_1 b_2)\beta^2 + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)\alpha\beta$ in the Chow ring of $\mathbb{P}$. □

Recall the following well-known fact about minimal resolutions of points in the plane.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let Δ be a collection of δ general points in $\mathbb{P}^2$ and let k be maximal under the condition $\varepsilon = \delta - \binom{k+1}{2} \geq 0$. Then the minimal free resolution of $\mathscr{O}_\Delta$ is of the form*

$$0 \to \mathscr{G} \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2} \to \mathscr{O}_\Delta \to 0$$

with $\mathscr{F} = \mathscr{O}(-k)^{k+1-\varepsilon}$ and $\mathscr{G} = \mathscr{O}(-k-1)^{k-2\varepsilon} \oplus \mathscr{O}(-k-2)^{\varepsilon}$ if $2\varepsilon \leq k$ and $\mathscr{F} = \mathscr{O}(-k)^{k+1-\varepsilon} \oplus \mathscr{O}(-k-1)^{2\varepsilon-k}$ and $\mathscr{G} = \mathscr{O}(-k-2)^{\varepsilon}$ else.

Proof. [Gae51] □

We also note the following simple but useful criterion for the irreducibility of plane curves.

PROPOSITION 2.3. *Let C be a plane curve of degree d with $\delta \leq \frac{d(d-3)}{2}$ ordinary double points and no other singularities. If the singular locus Δ of C has a resolution as in 2.2 then C is absolutely irreducible.*

Proof. Assume that C decomposes into two curves C_1 and C_2 of degree d_1 and d_2 defined by homogeneous polynomials f_1 and f_2. By assumption, C_1 and C_2 intersect transversely in $d_1 \cdot d_2$ distinct points. First, we reduce to the case $d_1, d_2 \leq k$ where $k = \lceil (\sqrt{9+8\delta} - 3)/2 \rceil$ is the minimal degree of generators of I_Δ. Clearly, the case that one of the generators has degree strictly larger than $k+1$ is not possible since $I_\Delta \subset (f_1, f_2)$ is generated in degree k and (possibly) $k+1$. The cases $d_1 = k+1$, say, and $d_2 \leq k+1$ can be excluded by considering the number of minimal generators of I_Δ in degrees k and $k+1$.
We are left with the case $d_1, d_2 \leq k$. Trivially, we can assume that $\delta - d_1 d_2 \geq 0$. A polynomial of the form $sf_1 + tf_2$ of degree k lies in I_Δ if it vanishes at the remaining $\delta - d_1 d_2$ points. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(\mathscr{I}_\Delta(k)) &\geq \binom{k-d_1+2}{2} + \binom{k-d_2+2}{2} - \delta + d_1 d_2 \\ &= 2\binom{k+2}{2} + \binom{d-1}{2} - (dk+1) - \delta \end{aligned}$$

But this is strictly larger than $\binom{k+2}{2} - \delta$ since $d \geq k+3$. □

The condition that Δ has a resolution of the form 2.2 is slightly stronger than demanding that nodes are in general position.
Recall from [ACGH85] the following facts from Brill-Noether theory: For a fixed smooth curve of genus g, the Brill-Noether loci

$$W_d^r(C) = \{L \in \mathrm{Pic}^d(C) \mid h^0(L) \geq r+1\} \tag{2}$$

are of dimension at least equal to the Brill-Noether number

$$\rho(g,r,d) = g - (r+1)(g-d+r). \tag{3}$$

The tangent space at a linear series $L \in W_d^r(C) \smallsetminus W_d^{r+1}(C)$ is the dual of the cokernel of the Petri-map

$$\mu_L : H^0(C,L) \otimes H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes L^{-1}) \to H^0(C, \omega_C) \tag{4}$$

Hence, $W_d^r(C)$ is smooth of dimension ρ at L if and only if μ_L is injective.

PROPOSITION 2.4. *Let C be a smooth curve of genus $g \geq 3$ with $|D|$ a basepoint-free $\mathfrak{g}_d^2$, $d = \lceil \frac{2g}{3} + 2 \rceil$, such that the image of C under the associated map is a plane curve with $\delta = \binom{d-1}{2} - g$ ordinary double points and no other singularities. If the singular loci Δ has a resolution of as in 2.2 then $|D|$ is smooth point in $W_d^2(C)$.*

Proof. By adjunction, the Petri map for $\mathscr{O}(D)$ can be identified with

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathscr{O}(1)) \otimes H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathscr{I}_\Delta(d-4)) \to H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathscr{I}_\Delta(d-3)).$$

Under the given assumptions the minimal degree of generators of I_Δ is precisely $k = d-4$. As $2\varepsilon \leq k$ we see from the minimal free resolution of I_Δ that the Petri map is injective since there are no linear relations among the generators of degree k and $k+1$. $\square$

3 LIAISON CONSTRUCION

For $g \geq 5$, let $f : C \to \mathbb{P}^1$ be an element of $\mathscr{H}(6, 10+2g)$ and let $\mathscr{O}(D_1) = f^*\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ be the 6-gonal bundle. We assume that C has a line bundle $\mathscr{O}(D_2)$ such that $|D_2|$ is a complete basepoint free $\mathfrak{g}_d^2$ with $d = d(g) = \lceil \frac{2g}{3} + 2 \rceil$ minimal under the condition that the Brill-Noether number $\rho(g,2,d) \geq 0$. Suppose further that the map

$$\varphi : C \xrightarrow{|D_1|,|D_2|} \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathscr{O}(D_1)) \times \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathscr{O}(D_2)) = \mathbb{P} \tag{5}$$

is an embedding which is equivalent to the assumption that for any singular point p of the plane model the points of preimage $\varphi^{-1}(p)$ are not identified under the map to $\mathbb{P}^1$. Hence, we can and will identify C with its image under φ. Furthermore, we assume that the map $H^0(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(a,3)) \to H^0(\mathscr{O}_C(a,3))$ is of

maximal rank for all $a \geq 1$.
To simplify matters, assume $g \equiv 0$ (12) for the moment. By the maximal rank assumption, we have

$$a_{\text{Cubic}} := \min\{a \mid H^0(\mathscr{I}_C(a,3)) \neq 0\} = \frac{g}{4} \tag{6}$$

and $h^0(\mathscr{I}_C(a_{\text{Cubic}},3)) = 3$. Let $X = V(f_1, f_2)$ be the complete intersection defined by two general sections $f_i \in H^0(\mathscr{I}_C(a_i,b_i))$ of bidegrees $(a_1,b_1) = (a_2,b_2) = (a_{\text{Cubic}},3)$. The curve C', obtained by liaison of C by X, is smooth of bidegree $(3, \frac{5}{6}g-2)$ and genus $g' = \frac{g}{2} - 3$ with $h^0(\mathscr{I}_{C'}(a_{\text{Cubic}},3)) \geq 2$.
The geometric situation is understood best when thinking of C as a family of collections of plane points over $\mathbb{P}^1$. We expect the general fiber of C to be a collection of 6 points in $\mathbb{P}^2$ which are cut out by 4 cubics. We expect a finite number ℓ of distinguished fibers where the points lie on a conic as this is a codimension 1 condition on the points. Since the residual three points under liaison are collinear exactly in the distinguished fibers we can compute ℓ by examining the geometry of C'. The projection of C' to $\mathbb{P}^2$ yields a divisor D'_2 of degree $d' > g'+2$. Our claim is that $\ell = d' - (g'+2)$. Indeed, the image of C' under the associated map

$$\psi : C' \to \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}H^0(C', \mathscr{O}(D'_2)) = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^{d'-g'} \tag{7}$$

lies on the graph of the projection $S \to \mathbb{P}^1$ where S is a 3-dimensional scroll of degree $d' - g' - 2$ swept out by the 3-gonal series $|D'_1|$, i.e.

$$\psi(C') \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times S = \bigcup_{D \in |D'_1|} \{D\} \times \overline{D}. \tag{8}$$

See [Sch86] for a proof of this fact. C' is obtained from $\psi(C')$ by projection from a linear subspace $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^{d'-g'}$ of codimension 3. A general space V intersects S in precisely $d' - g' - 2$ points lying in distinct fibers over $\mathbb{P}^1$. Clearly, under the projection the points of $D \in |D'_1|$ are mapped to 3 collinear points if and only if V meets the corresponding fiber of S.
To keep things neat, we consider again the case $g \equiv 0$ (12) which implies $\ell = \frac{1}{3}g - 1$. Suppose further that $\ell \equiv 1$ (3). If we assume that $H^0(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(a,2)) \to H^0(\mathscr{O}_{C'}(a,2))$ is of maximal rank for all $a \geq 1$ then

$$a_{\text{Conic}} = \min\{a \mid H^0(\mathscr{I}_{C'}(a,2)) \neq 0\} = \frac{g' + 2\ell + 1}{3} \tag{9}$$

and $h^0(\mathscr{I}_{C'}(a_{\text{Conic}},2)) = 2$. Let $X' = V(f'_1, f'_2)$ be defined by two general forms $f'_i \in H^0(\mathscr{I}(a'_i,b'_i))$ of bidegrees $(a'_1,b'_1) = (a'_2,b'_2) = (a_{\text{Conic}},2)$ and let C'' denote the curve that is linked to C' via X'. The general fiber of C'' consists of a single point. In a distinguished fiber the conics of the complete intersection are reducible and have the line spanned by the points of the fiber of C' as a common factor. Hence, C'' is a rational curve together with ℓ lines.

The rational curve has degree

$$d'' = \frac{g' + 2\ell - 2}{3} = \frac{7}{18}g - \frac{7}{3}. \tag{10}$$

Turning things around we see that the difficulty lies in reversing the first linkage step. Indeed, a simple counting argument shows that for any g, the union of ℓ general lines in $\mathbb{P}$ and the graph of a general rational normal curve of degree d'' we have

$$\min\{a \in \mathbb{Z} |\ H^0(\mathscr{I}_{C''}(a,2)) \neq 0\} = \left\lceil \frac{2d'' + 3\ell}{5} \right\rceil - 1 \leq a_{\text{Conics}}.$$

Hence, we always obtain a trigonal curve C' as desired. However, for general choices of C'' and X' we expect that the map $H^0(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(a,3)) \to H^0(\mathscr{O}_{C'}(a_{\text{Cubic}},3))$ is of maximal rank. In the case $g \equiv 0(12)$, this restriction yields $h^0(\mathscr{I}_{C'}(a_{\text{Cubic}},3)) = -\frac{g}{4} + 12$, hence $g < 48$. Checking all congruency classes of g, we expect C' can be linked to a general curve C exactly in the cases

$$5 \leq g \leq 28 \text{ or } g = 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 40, 45. \tag{11}$$

Table 1 lists the appearing numbers for all values of g in (11).
Summarizing, we obtain for g among (11) the following unirational construction for curves in $\mathscr{H}(6, 10 + 2g)$:

1. We start with a general rational curve of degree d'' in $\mathbb{P}$ together with a collection of ℓ general lines. Call the union C''.

2. We choose two general forms $f_i' \in H^0(\mathscr{I}_{C''}(a_i', b_i'))$, $i = 1, 2$, that define a complete intersection X' and obtain a trigonal curve $C' = \overline{X' \smallsetminus C''}$ of degree d' and genus g'.

3. We choose two general forms $f_i \in H^0(\mathscr{I}_{C'}(a_i, b_i))$, $i = 1, 2$, that define a complete intersection X and obtain a 6-gonal curve $C = \overline{X \smallsetminus C'}$.

All remains to show that the construction actually yields a parametrization of the Hurwitz spaces.

4 Proof of the dominance

Theorem 4.1. *For all (g, d) as in Table 1, there is a unirational component H_g of the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}_{(6,d),g}(\mathbb{P})$ of curves in $\mathbb{P}$ of bidegree $(6, d)$ and genus g. The generic point of H_g corresponds to a smooth absolutely irreducible curve C such that the map $H^0(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(a, 3)) \to H^0(\mathscr{O}_C(a, 3))$ is of maximal for all $a > 1$.*

Proof. The crucial part is to prove the existence of a curve with the desired properties. Code A.1 implements the construction above for any given value of g in (11) and establishes the existence of a smooth and absolutely irreducible

g	d	$(a_1,b_1),(a_2,b_2)$	g'	d'	$(a'_1,b'_1),(a'_2,b'_2)$	ℓ	d''
5	6	$(2,3),(2,3)$	2	6	$(3,2),(2,2)$	2	2
6	6	$(2,3),(1,3)$	0	3	$(1,2),(1,2)$	1	0
7	7	$(2,3),(2,3)$	1	5	$(2,2),(2,2)$	2	1
8	8	$(3,3),(2,3)$	2	7	$(3,2),(3,2)$	3	2
9	8	$(2,3),(2,3)$	0	4	$(2,2),(2,2)$	2	2
10	9	$(3,3),(3,3)$	4	9	$(4,2),(4,2)$	3	4
11	10	$(3,3),(3,3)$	2	8	$(4,2),(4,2)$	4	4
12	10	$(3,3),(3,3)$	3	8	$(4,2),(3,2)$	3	3
13	11	$(4,3),(3,3)$	4	10	$(5,2),(4,2)$	4	4
14	12	$(4,3),(4,3)$	5	12	$(6,2),(5,2)$	5	5
15	12	$(4,3),(4,3)$	6	12	$(5,2),(5,2)$	4	4
16	13	$(4,3),(4,3)$	4	11	$(5,2),(5,2)$	5	4
17	14	$(5,3),(5,3)$	8	16	$(7,2),(7,2)$	6	6
18	14	$(5,3),(4,3)$	6	13	$(6,2),(6,2)$	5	6
19	15	$(5,3),(5,3)$	7	15	$(7,2),(7,2)$	6	7
20	16	$(6,3),(5,3)$	8	17	$(8,2),(8,2)$	7	8
21	16	$(5,3),(5,3)$	6	14	$(7,2),(6,2)$	6	6
22	17	$(6,3),(6,3)$	10	19	$(9,2),(8,2)$	7	8
23	18	$(6,3),(6,3)$	8	18	$(9,2),(8,2)$	8	8
24	18	$(6,3),(6,3)$	9	18	$(8,2),(8,2)$	7	7
25	19	$(7,3),(6,3)$	10	20	$(9,2),(9,2)$	8	8
26	20	$(7,3),(7,3)$	11	22	$(10,2),(10,2)$	9	9
27	20	$(7,3),(7,3)$	12	22	$(10,2),(10,2)$	8	10
28	21	$(7,3),(7,3)$	10	21	$(10,2),(10,2)$	9	10
30	22	$(8,3),(7,3)$	12	23	$(11,2),(10,2)$	9	10
31	23	$(8,3),(8,3)$	13	25	$(12,2),(11,2)$	10	11
33	24	$(8,3),(8,3)$	12	24	$(11,2),(11,2)$	10	10
35	26	$(9,3),(9,3)$	14	28	$(13,2),(13,2)$	12	12
36	26	$(9,3),(9,3)$	15	28	$(13,2),(13,2)$	11	13
40	29	$(10,3),(10,3)$	16	31	$(15,2),(14,2)$	13	14
45	32	$(11,3),(11,3)$	18	34	$(16,2),(16,2)$	14	16

Table 1: Numerical data for all genera where the construction works

curve C_p of given genus and bidegree defined over a prime field $\mathbb{F}_p$. This computation can be regarded as the reduction of a computation over $\mathbb{Q}$ which yields some curve C_0. This curve is already defined over the rationals, since all construction steps invoke only Groebner basis computations. By semicontinuity, C_0 is also smooth, absolutely irreducible and of maximal rank.
Again, by semicontinuity, there is a Zariski open neighborhood $U \subset \mathrm{Hilb}_{(6,d),g}(\mathbb{P})$ of points corresponding to smooth absolutely irreducible curves that fulfill the maximal rank condition. Let $\mathbb{A}^N$ be the parameter-space for all the choices made in the construction, i.e. the space of coefficients of the polynomials defining C'' and the complete intersections X and X'. The construction then translates to a rational map $\mathbb{A}^N \dashrightarrow U$ defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ and we set H_g to be the closure of the image of this map. $\square$

REMARK 4.2. *We want to point out two issues concerning the computational verification:*

1. *The restriction to finite fields in the* Macaulay2 *computation in the appendix is only due to limitations in computational power. For very small values of g, i.e. $g \leq 15$, it is still possible to compute examples over the rationals if all coefficients are chosen among integers of small absolute value.*

2. *The reduction of C_0 modulo p gives curve C_p with desired properties for p in an open part of* $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$*. Hence, the main theorem is also true in almost all characteristics p. One way to extend it to all prime numbers would be to keep trace of all denominators in a computation over the rationals and check case by case the primes where a bad reduction happens. Unfortunately, this is computationally also out of reach at the moment.*

It remains to show that there exists a dominant rational map from H_g to the Hurwitz-scheme.

THEOREM 4.3. *For g among (11) and H_g as in Theorem 4.1 there is a dominant rational map*

$$H_d \dashrightarrow \mathscr{H}(6, 10 + 2g).$$

Proof. Using Code A.1 again, we check for any given value of g in (11) there is a point in H_g corresponding to a smooth absolutely irreducible curve $C \subset \mathbb{P}$ such that the projection onto $\mathbb{P}^1$ is simply branched and the bundle $L_2 = \varphi^* \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(0, 1)$ is a smooth point in the corresponding $W^2_d(C)$. By semicontinuity, the loci of curves with this property is open and dense in H_g. Hence, we have a rational map $H_g \dashrightarrow \mathscr{H}(6, 10 + 2g)$. The locus of curves in $\mathscr{H}(6, 10 + 2g)$ having a smooth component of the Brill-Noether loci of expected dimension is also open and contains the image of $[C]$ under this map. Since $\mathscr{H}(6, 10+2g)$ is irreducible this locus is dense. This proves the theorem. $\square$

We want to emphasize the last statement in the proof:

COROLLARY 4.4. *For g among (11) and $d = \left\lceil \frac{2}{3}g + 2 \right\rceil$ the Brill-Noether locus $W^2_d(C)$ of a general curve $C \in \mathscr{H}(6, 10+2g)$ has a smooth generically reduced component of expected dimension ρ.*

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A COMPUTATIONAL VERIFICATION

The following Code for *Macaulay2* [GS] realizes the unirational construction of a 6-gonal curve of genus g as in (11) over a finite with random choices for all parameters.
In order to explain the single steps in the computation, we also print the important parts of the output for the example case $g = 24$.

CODE A.1. *We start with the following initialization:*

```
i1 : Fp=ZZ/32009; -- a finite field
     S=Fp[x_0,x1,y_0..y_2,Degrees=>{2:{1,0},3:{0,1}}];
        -- Cox-ring of P^1 x P^2
     m=ideal basis({1,1},S);
        -- irrelevant ideal
     setRandomSeed("HurwitzSpaces");
        -- initialization of the random number generator
```

The following functions handle the numerics of the construction:

```
i2 : expHilbFuncIdealSheaf=(g,d,a)->
        max(0,(a_0+1)*(a_1+2)*(a_1+1)/2-(a_0*d_0+a_1*d_1+1-g))
        -- expected number of sections of the ideal sheaf

     linkedGenus=(g,d,F,G)->(
        pX:=binomial(F_0+G_0-1,1)*binomial(F_1+G_1-1,2)-
            (F_0-1)*binomial(F_1-1,2)-(G_0-1)*binomial(G_1-1,2);
            -- genus of the complete intersection
        pX-d_0*(F_0+G_0-2)-d_1*(F_1+F_1-3)-1+g)
        -- genus of the linked curve

     linkedDegree=(g,d,F,G)->{F_1*G_1-d_0,F_0*G_1+G_0*F_1-d_1}
        -- bidegree of the linked curve
```

The first step is to determine degree d'' of the rational curve and the number of lines ℓ. We start by computing the bidegrees of the forms that the define the complete intersection for the linkage to the trigonal curve:

```
i3 : g=24;
     d={6,ceiling(-g/3+g+2)};
        -- choose the second degree Brill-Noether general
     a=for i from 0 do
         if expHilbFuncIdealSheaf(g,d,{i,3})!=0 then break i;
        -- find the minimal value a s.t. H^0(IC(a,3)) nonzero
     if expHilbFuncIdealSheaf(g,d,{a,3})==1 then
        fX={{a+1,3},{a,3}} else fX={{a,3},{a,3}};
        -- choose bidegrees of forms for the complete intersection
     (d,fX)

o3 = ({6, 18}, {{6, 3}, {6, 3}})
```

The genus and degree of the trigonal curve and the number of lines and compute the degree of the rational curve:

```
i4 : g'=linkedGenus(g,d,fX_0,fX_1);
     d'=linkedDegree(g,d,fX_0,fX_1);
     l=d'_1-g'-2;
     (g',d',l)

o4 = (9,{3,18},7)
```

We compute the bidegrees for the complete intersection for the linkage to the rational curve

```
i5 : b=for i from 0 do
         if expHilbFuncIdealSheaf(g',d',{i,2})!=0 then break i;
     if expHilbFuncIdealSheaf(g',d',{b,2})==1 then
        fX'={{b+1,2},{b,2}} else fX'={{b,2},{b,2}};
     d''=linkedDegree(g'+2*l,d'+{0,l},fX'_0,fX'_1);
     dRat={{ceiling(d''_1/2),1},{floor(d''_1/2),1}};
     (fX',d'')

o5 = ({{8, 2}, {8, 2}}, {1, 7})
```

The second step is the actual construction: First, we choose a rational curve and random lines and compute the saturated vanishing ideal $I_{C''}$ of their union:

```
i6 : ICrat=saturate(ideal random(S^1,S^(-dRat)),m);
     ILines=apply(l,i->ideal random(S^1,S^{{-1,0},{0,-1}}));
     time IC''=saturate(intersect(ILines|{ICrat}),ideal(x_0*y_0));
        -- used 1.29537 seconds
```

Next, we choose random forms in $I_{C''}$ of degree b (resp. of $b+1$) that define the complete intersection X' and compute the saturated vanishing ideal $I_{C'}$ of the trigonal curve C'.

```
i7 : IX'=ideal(gens IC'' * random(source gens IC'',S^(-fX')));
     time IC'=IX':ICrat;
     time scan(l,i->IC'=IC':ILines_i);
     time IC'sat=saturate(IC',ideal(x_0*y_0));
        -- used 92.9608 seconds
        -- used 2.06236 seconds
        -- used 79.4059 seconds
```

In the final step, we compute the vanishing ideal of the 6-gonal curve C by linking C' with a complete intersection X given by random forms in $I_{C'}$ of degree a (resp. $a+1$).

```
i8 : IX=ideal(gens IC'sat * random(source gens IC'sat,S^(-fX)));
     time IC=IX:IC';
     time ICsat=saturate(IC,ideal(x_0*y_0));
        -- used 15.7815 seconds
        -- used 3.84807 seconds
```

Next, we compute the vanishing ideal $I_B \subset K[x_0, x_1]$ of branch locus B of C. If B is reduced of expected degree $2g + 10$ then C is simply branched by the Riemann-Hurwitz formula:

```
i9 : gensICsat=flatten entries mingens ICsat;
     Icubics=ideal select(gensICsat,f->(degree f)_1==3);
        -- select the cubic forms
     Jacobian=diff(matrix{{y_0}..{y_2}},gens Icubics);
        -- compute the jacobian w.r.t. to vars of P^2
     IGraphB=minors(2,Jacobian)+Icubics;
     time IGraphBsat=saturate(IGraphB,ideal(x_0*y_0));
     gensIGraphBsat=flatten entries mingens IGraphBsat;
     IB=ideal select(gensIGraphBsat,f->(degree f)_1==0);
     degree radical IB==2*g+10
        -- used 60.9945 seconds

o9 = true
```

In order to check irreducibility, we compute the plane model Γ of C:

```
i14 : Sel=Fp[x_0,x_1,y_0..y_2,MonomialOrder=>Eliminate 2];
         -- eliminination order
      R=Fp[y_0..y_2]; -- coordinate ring of P^2
      IGammaC=sub(ideal selectInSubring(1,gens gb sub(ICsat,Sel)),R);
         -- ideal of the plane model
```

We check that Γ is a curve of desired degree and genus and its singular locus Δ consists only of ordinary double points:

```
i15 : distinctPoints=(J)->(
         singJ:=minors(2,jacobian J)+J;
         codim singJ==3)

i16 : IDelta=ideal jacobian IGammaC + IGammaC; -- singular locus
      distinctPoints(IDelta)

o16 = true

i17 : delta=degree IDelta;
      dGamma=degree IGammaC;
      gGamma=binomial(dGamma-1,2)-delta;
      (dGamma,gGamma)==(d_1,g)

o17 = true
```

We compute the free resolution of I_Δ:

```
i18 : time IDelta=saturate IDelta;
      betti res IDelta
         -- used 55.063 seconds

                 0 1 2
o66 = total: 1 8 7
          0: 1 . .
          1: . . .
          2: . . .
          3: . . .
          4: . . .
          5: . . .
          6: . . .
          7: . . .
          8: . . .
          9: . . .
         10: . . .
         11: . . .
         12: . . .
         13: . 8 .
         14: . . 7
```

This is the resolution as expected. Hence, C is absolutely irreducible by Proposition 2.2 and $\mathscr{O}(D_2)$ is a smooth point of the Brill-Noether loci by Proposition 2.4

This code is available in form of a *Macaulay2*-file from [G11] for download.

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